The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,508.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 72	Per Annum	Rs. 85
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S.S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchings, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 18th May 1876, at 4 P.M.

	May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
„ Ratnagherry	19	„ Colombo	27
„ Vingoria	19	„ Galle	28
„ Goa	19	„ Negapatam	31
„ Cochin	20	„ Madras	June 3
„ Mangalore	21	„ Coconada	4
„ Cannanore	22	„ Visagapatam	5
„ Tellicherry	23	„ Chittagong	6
„ Call-ut	23	„ Calingapatam	6
„ Beypore	23	„ Gonalpore	6
„ Marakal	24	„ Rangoon	9
„ Cochin	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	9
„ Alleppey	24		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer on the like bases as or from intermediate ports, and at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

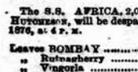
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aichoon, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Steamer Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bombay, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, viz. at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBASSI, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREE, and occasionally to KOWEIN, and MAHOMERAH.

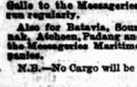
The S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. P. Jones, will be despatched on FRIDAY, (the 19th May 1876,

	May.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	19	Leaves BUSORAH	7
„ Kurrachee	23	„ Mahomerah	7
„ Fasce	26	„ Bushire	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Linga	12
„ Linga	30	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Bushire	June 1	„ Jask	14
„ Jask	3	„ Gwader	16
„ Gwader	4	„ Kurrachee	20
„ Mahomerah	4	Arrives BOMBAY	23

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE AND CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY.

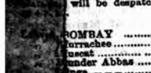
The VICTORIA, 877 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander N. R. Jones, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 22nd May 1876, at Veraval, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandavie.

The CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. P. Jones, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th May 1876.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

FROM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th; and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
[illegible]	£22	£15	£4
[illegible]	£18	£12	£3
[illegible] Said	£8	£4	£2
[illegible]	£5	£4	£1
[illegible]	£5	£4	£1
[illegible]	£5	£4	£1
[illegible]	£5	£4	£1
[illegible]	£5	£4	£1
[illegible]	£8	£4	£1
Marseilles	£8	£4	£1-10

Children under 8 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.
HUNALEA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
HUNALEA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The quiet hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummam Street,
Bombay, May 1876.

MARSEILLES, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 26TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 200
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ MARSEILLES	„ 400

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE favourite Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, Commander Francis Hurst, will sail for Liverpool, calling at Aden, Suez, Port Said and Gibraltar, on the 17th instant positively.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

GHES AND NEPHEW'S LINE TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

PASSAGE—£45.

THE favourite Steamship

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	May. 1876.	
BOKHARA	W.D. Anderson	3932	450	22nd	Southampton.
CEYLON	J. Ornsby	3111	450	29th	Suez, &c.
				June	
GWALIOR	J. C. Babet	2725	450	2nd	Southampton.
GHERUSOPPA	C. Fraser	1835	250	9th	Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3863	600	14th	Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	350	23rd	Suez, &c.
NUBIA	A. E. Barlow	2715	450	30th	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change Vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 29th May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. MONGOLIA, Captain A. Coleman, (2,833 Tons and 530 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 26th May 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 15th May 1876. Superintendent.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON. TO SAIL ABOUT 26TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register, 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. Inspection of the Saloon and Cabins is particularly solicited.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.
McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424			17th May.
EUROPA	2277	424	22d April.	29th April.	14th June.
INDIA	2269	500	20th May.	27th May.	19th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	488	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO

	Liverpool.	Suez.
First Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS. BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL, to sail about 27th May.
„ CHILDWALL HALL, „ 5th July.
„ TRENTHAM HALL, „ 2nd August.
„ BRANKSOME HALL, „ 23rd August.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE, „ 16th September.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 Knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 26 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First-Class Passenger Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Tons.	H.P.
Passenger Steamer TEBE	2,680,	250, on 25th June 1876.

These Steamers have excellent First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0 ...	£35 0 ...	£18
To Port Said	£20 0 ...	£25 10 ...	£13
To Suez	£20 0 ...	£16 0 ...	£12
To Aden	£17 0 ...	£13 0 ...	£ 6 12

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28 Bombay Green, 25th April 1876.

NOTICE.

TO CONSIGNEES PER SHIP ASTRONOMER, CAPTAIN EDGAR, FROM CALCUTTA.

THE above ship has ARRIVED from CALCUTTA and CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS and PAY the FREIGHT DUE and to send their BOATS alongside at once, otherwise the Cargo will be landed at their risk and expense by the ship.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents ship Astronomer.

Bombay, 11th May 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, Capt. Holmes, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Cella.

Bombay, 9th May 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK IN TRADE OF MILLINERY SHOP AT NO. 13, MEADOW STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, and on following days at 1 P.M., Messrs. MEHERJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee and *in re* Ragoo Shamjee, an insolvent, the whole of his Stock in Trade of Millinery shop, consisting of ladies' and children's dresses of different kinds (ready made up and un-made up), materials for ladies' and children's dress, hats and bonnets, cotton and woollen stockings, boots and shoes, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, laces, ribbons, cotton thread, Berlin wool, ladies' under clothing, a stock of Freemasons' clothing, air mattress and cushions, coir rugs, shop furniture, sewing machine, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1876.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE ENGINES AND PUMPS.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following on account of the concerned:—

1 manual fire engine with 27 feet India rubber suction pipes and 50 feet delivery canvas hose with fire director.
1 manual fire engine single cylinder portable India rubber, 20 feet suction pipe and about 35 feet canvas hose with fire director.
1 portable lift and force pump.
1 bullock cart.
1 bullock cart with Addis' patent wheel.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

7 cases blue glass beads.
1 barrel sky blue glass beads.
1 case gown muslin.
1 case blue calico.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 16th May 1876.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room the following:—

An invoice of fish bowls of sizes with stands.
An invoice of glassware such as fruit dishes, tumblers, red, green, white and blue glass table candlesticks and salt cellars, spare globes of sizes, glass finger cups and jars, &c., &c.
1 case of chimnies, size 1, 2 and 1 inch.
1 case of spare shades of sorts.
F. W. English wire meat safes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—From THURSDAY next, the 18th May, and until further notice, the Calcutta and Coast Steamers will LEAVE on THURSDAYS at 4 P.M., instead of SATURDAYS as at present.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

15th May, 1876.

NORWEGIAN SHIP DOVRE.

NOTICE.—Under orders of the Consul for Sweden and Norway at Akyab, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at AKYAB, TO-MORROW MORNING at 8 o'clock, the Hull of the Norwegian Ship DOVRE, with Cargo of 1800 Tons Rice, and on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 8 A.M., all Stores, Spars, Rigging and Sails saved, the latter mostly new.

By Order of the Swedish and Norwegian Consul at Akyab.

Bombay, the 16th May 1876.

FORT THEATRE, APOLLO STREET, ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 16TH MAY.

The performance will commence with the new and entirely Original Local Comedietta,

A DAY AT KHANDALLA.

To conclude with William Brough's most successful London Burlesque,

THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD!

HENRY VIII ..... SIR WILLIAM DON, Bart.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class..... Re. 2 | Second Class ..... Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and Seats secured at the English Hotel. Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE. EXTRA NIGHT.

THURSDAY, 18TH MAY, STAR COMPANY.

SIR WILLIAM DON, BART. will appear in

TWO FAVORITE CHARACTERS.

Burlesque of

ALONZO THE BRAVE!

DAME MARTHA ..... SIR WILLIAM DON, BART.

LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

LITTLE TODDLEKINS ..... SIR WILLIAM DON, BART.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4
Family tickets, admitting three ..... „ 10
Stalls Rs. 2; Gallery and Pit, Re. 1

Tickets can be obtained and seats secured at SOUNDY & Co.

Family Tickets not obtainable at the Doors.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance to commence at 9.

PUNKAHS WILL BE PROVIDED.

WANTED,

A LEDGER-KEEPER for Treacher and Co.'s Poona Establishment. Apply personally with certificates to the MANAGER, Byculla.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
The Great Canal at Suez! its Political, Engineering and Finicial History; by Percy Fitzgerald, 2 vols. 8vo	20 12
Napier's History of the Peninsular War. New Edition, with Maps and Plans, 6 vols	30 0
Wood's (Major H.) Shores of Lake Aral 8vo.	9 12
The Annual Register 1875	12 8
Coghlan's Epitome of some Hindu Law cases	5 8
Legislative Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council of 1875, with Index	6 0
Tyndall's Fragments of Science, 5th edition	2 8
Nautical Almanack 1876	2 8
In a Winter City; a sketch by 'Ouida'	7 8
My Young Alcides; by Miss Yonge, 2 vols	7 8
The Wise Woman; by George Macdonald	6 12
The Lion in the Path; by John Saunders	4 4
Two Watermen; by John Saunders	4 4
Adam Grainger; by Mrs. H. Wood	7 8
The Final Reliques of Father Prout, 1876	8 12
Milman's History of the Jews	2 8
Half hours in the Far East, among the people and Wonders of India, Illustrated	2 8
Short Service and Deferred Pay; by Captain F. Chenevix-Trench	2 8
Walker's (Major Genl., C. B.) Organization and Tactics of the Cavalry Division	1 6
Hale's (Rev. E.) Fall of the Stuarts and Western Europe	1 12
Fergusson's History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, half-bound	29 0
Life of Viscount Palmerston 1846—1865; by the Hon. Evelyn Ashley, M.P., 2 vols.	20 12
Rawlinson's Seventh Great Oriental Monarchy	19 4
Lyte's History of Eton College, 1440—1875, Illustrated	22 0
Mohr's Victoria Falls of the Zambesi, Illustrated ...	16 8
Valentine Baker's Clouds in the East; Travels and Adventures on the Perso-Turkoman Frontier, Illustrated	12 8
Anderson's Mandalay to Momein; a Narrative of the two Expeditions to Western China of 1868 and 1875	14 8
Moresby's Discoveries and Surveys in New Guinea.	10 8
Blackstone's Commentaries on the Laws of England; by Dr. Kerr, 4 vols., 8vo., 1876	41 4
Wilson's (Dr. D.) Prehistoric Man, 2 vols., 1876 ...	25 0
Lindsay's History of Merchant Shipping and Ancient Commerce, vols. 3 and 4	33 0
Blyth's Dictionary of Hygiene and Public Health, 8vo., 1876	19 4
Folkard's Law of Slander and Libel, 4th edition	31 4
Wharton's Law-Lexicon or Dictionary of Jurisprudence, 6th edition	29 0
Yan-Lennep's Bible Lands, their Modern Customs and Manners, Illustrated, 2 vols	13 4
Bogle and Manning's Tibet and Lhasa, edited by Markham	14 8
Wood's Homes without Hands, Illustrated	8 12
Reiter's Exchange Tables between England, India and China, new edition	15 0
Allen's Design and Construction of Dock Walls, 4to.	4 4
Atchley's Civil Engineers' and Contractors' Price Book	4 4
Adcock's Engineers' Pocket Book	4 4
Spon's Architects' and Builders' Pocket Book	2 4
Franco-German War 1870-71, translated from the German Official Account, 1st part, 8th Section—Sedan	2 4
Sport in Abyssinia; by Lieut. the Earl of Mayo...	8 4
Viollet-le-Duc's Habitation of Man in all Ages, Illustrated	11 4
Smith's Assyrian Eponym Canon	6 12
Morris' Æneids of Virgil, 2nd edition	9 12
Bellew's Kashmir and Kashgar	11 4
Lewis' Essay on the Influence of Authority in Matter of Opinion	8 12
Wheeler's History of India, under Musulman Rule, 8vo.	9 8
Once a Week, 4th Series, vol. 3	4 8
Ransome on Stereometry, Illustrated	7 8
Campbell's My Circular Notes, 2 vols.	17 4
From the Hebrides to the Himalayas; by Constance F. G. Cumming, 2 vols	26 8
Fort's Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry	10 8
Martin's History of Lloyd's and of Marine Insurance in Great Britain	8 12
Moore's Family Medicine for India	5 8
Dr. Fullerton's Family Medical Guide, 2nd ed.	7 8
Grace-Calvert's Dyeing and Calico Printing	14 8
Greenwood's Manual of the Practice of Conveyancing	10 8
Jackson's Doctrine of Retribution (The Bampton Lectures, 1876)	6 12
Hare's Mission of the Comforter	4 12
Robertson's (Rev. F. W.) Lectures, Addresses, and other Literary Remains	3 4
Macmillan's Our Lord's Three Raisings from the Dead.	3 12
Davies' Bible English—Old and Diseased Expressions.	3 4
Newman's (J. H.) The Arians of the 4th Century ...	4 4
Ever's Tables, Nautical and Mathematical	2 8
Darwin's Variations of Animals and Plants under Domestication, 2 vols., new ed.	12 8
——Insectivorous Plants	8 12
Wood's Elements of Algebra, new ed.; by Lund.....	5 4
Thielmann's Journey in the Caucasus, Persia and Turkey in Asia, 2 vols.	11 4
Tait's Recent Advances in Physical Science.....	6 8
Cressy's Memoirs of Eminent Etonians.....	5 4
Radcliffe's Vital Motion as a mode of Physical Motion	6 0
Richardson's Diseases of Modern Life	8 12
Cox's Mechanism of Man and answer to the Question What am I? vol. 1	7 0
Yonge's Life of Marie Antoinette, 2 vols.	14 8
Dobell's Thoughts on Art, Philosophy, and Religion, with a portrait	5 4
Thackeray's Students' Quarter.....	3 12
Whitney's Language and its Study.....	3 12
Getting on in the World; or Hints on Success in Life.....	1 12
Southgate's Way to Woo and Win a Wife.....	2 12
Lord Houghton's Poetical Works, 2 vols.....	8 4
Buckley's Short History of Natural Science, Illustrated	6 8
Macnamara's Diseases of the Eye, 3rd edition.....	8 12
Vincent's Through and Through the Tropics.....	7 8
Macleod's Elements of Banking	5 4
Roads to Fortune; or What Shall My Son be?	2 8
Gladstone's Time and Place of Homer.....	4 4
Hare's (A. J. C.) Cities of Northern and Central Italy, 3 vols. Illustrated	31 4
Fox, Farquhar, and Carter on Skin and other Diseases of India and Hot Countries generally.....	7 8
Owen Meredith's (Lord Lytton) Poems, 2 vols.....	9 0
——Fables in Song, 2 vols.....	10 8
Popper's Chemistry, Electricity, Light.....	3 12
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	4 12

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 15TH MAY 1876.

As usual on Mondays we have no new telegrams respecting the Liverpool Cotton Market, but we have Saturday's advices from New York quoting Mid. Uplands on the spot unchanged, July shipment ¼ cent per lb. higher. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Saturday's Receipts.....	3,000	4,000	3,000
Total since 1st Sept	3,971,000	3,351,000	3,619,000

The London Coffee Market on Saturday was dull with a decline of 2s per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unaltered.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London is unchanged from Thursday's quotations. Indian Exchange Bank shares have fluctuated slightly, Orientals and Hongkong and Shanghai being £1 higher while Chartered are 10s. per share lower on the week.

Business here has been extremely dull to-day in every branch, partly owing to the Mail, but in a great measure to the general inactivity both in Exports and Imports, in fact there are not wanting signs that the season is rapidly drawing to a close, and so far from there being any rally before the end present appearance are more like increased dulness.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 13th instant, compares with the 6th instant as follows :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O.	Dec.	Rs.	1,462
Do do Branches	,,	,,	2,21,661
Deposits	Inc.	,,	8,85,410
Government Securities	,,	,,	3,39,196
Loans	Dec.	,,	2,51,926
Bills Discounted.....	Inc.	,,	1,75,489
Cash with Correspondents.....	,,	,,	3,74,125
Cash and Currency Notes	,,	,,	39,991

These alterations are not of sufficient amount to exercise any real influence on the market, although such as they are they mark the easier tendency of money very distinctly.

In STERLING EXCHANGE there has been no actual movement to-day. Attention being occupied with the departure of the Mail, both buyers and sellers have been indisposed to do business, nor are we likely to see much done until after the allotment of the Council drafts on Wednesday. How these will go it is of little avail speculating, but from the fact of 60 days' sight bills in London being quoted on Saturday at 1s. 8 5-16d. it is very evident that opinion on the other side is in favour of an allotment at 1s. 8¾d. if not lower. We quote to-day :—

Bank Bills, on demand ...	1s. 8 7-16d.	* per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight.....	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 6 months' sight	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight ...1s. 8¾d.		,,

On Calcutta there is no change. Demand Bills par, 60 days sight 1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet but steady. Fours, Rs. 101¼ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 101¾ ; Fives-and-a half, Rs. 103¾.

THE SHARE MARKET has been active for a mail day and any alterations in prices have been upwards. Bank of Bombays are strong and business has been done at 45 per cent premium. Spinning and Weaving Scrip is in request and we note an advance of Rs. 25 in Alliance, Rs. 25 in Colabas, and Rs. 20 per share in Khandeish Spinning. Bellary Press shares have advanced Rs. 20, and Port Canning Land Co., Rs. 15 per share.

COTTON has been dull with only a small business doing. Supplies during the past day or two have not been large and dealers have accordingly been less pressed to sell, so that prices do not feel the full effect of the depression in Liverpool, but unless there is a recovery at Home, there is room now for a fall of quite Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The receipts for the three days amount to 13,726 bales.

FREIGHTS continue very dull. By steamers relets have been done at £2-1-3 to £2-2 6, but there is no amount of business going forward. By sail rates continue to decline £1-16-3, having been done for first class Iron ships for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS show no change of any kind and we have not heard of a single transaction of any importance from first hands.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	96
192,000	1,000	all	10 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal.....	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay New...	725
5,950	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. & China	300
40,000	281¼	all	6p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	125	all	5 p.ct.	Oriental Bank of India and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank of India.	116 ex d
40,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.	480

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	50 p.a*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,550
400	1,000	all	...	Bhowanypur M. & P. Co.	1,240
400	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,110
400	150	150	10*	Bro mb Mills	160
2,000	75	75	...	Colaba Spinning.....	200
3,500	1,000	all	100 p.a	Dharumsey Spinning ..	940
1,500	1,250	all	80 p.a	Fleming S. W. Co.....	980
2,400	1,000	all	80 p.a*	Great Eastern	1135
1,000	300	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
700	1,000	all	80 p.a	Hindustan S. W. Co....	1,035
750	1,000	all	65 p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,020
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	870
1,000	1,000	all	...	Khatau Makanjee S. & W. Co.	930
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,060
...	500	750	...	Madras U. Spinning	1,060
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,135
1,050	1,000	all	80 p.a*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,160
4,000	1,000	all	60 p.a*	Oriental.....	740
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,150
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	875
1,000	1,000	1,000	200 p.a	Soonderdas Spinning	1,030
500	1,500	250	125 p.a	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a	Akbar Cotton Press Co...	1,450
300	1,000	1,100	60 p.a	Albert Co., Kurrachee...	780
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alfred Mills Co.....	1,105
150	25,000	11,000	425 p.a	Apollo Press Co.....	3,100
175	1,000	all	60	Bellary	790
156	300	all	65 p.a	Berar Company (New)...	540
1,000	250	all	60 p.a	Indi a Press Co.....	385
400	250	all	64 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.a	Carwar Co.....	900
200	500	all	...	Coconada Press Co.....	15
500	1,000	all	700 p.a	Colaba Press Co.....	8,100
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.....	150
500	1,000	all	180 p.a	Eastindia Press Co.....	650
150	5,000	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.....	1,400
800	9,000	2,000	15 p.a	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 p.a	French Press Co.....	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.a	Imperial Press Co.....	410
3,120	400	250	45 p.a	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	350
500	2,000	2,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,125
120	-	1,500	250 p.a	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.a	Sassoon's Press Co.....	525
400	500	750	45 p.a	Scinde Press Co.....	430
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,025
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	800xd
480	1,000	,,	125 p.a*	Volkart's United Press Co.	880

* Per share, for the year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21 8/20	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
...	£20	103 14/6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
...	£20	6 5/ 7 3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21 13/ 1	do.	Ditto	22
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£12	19 6/9 15	do.	Do. New Shares.....	335

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on the 6th May compared with the statement issued on the 13th May :—

LIABILITIES.	6th May. Rs.	13th April. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of do do. ..... ,, 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance	1,56,34,378	1,56,32,846
at Head Office	34,56,405	32,34,744
Do. do. at Branches.	1,28,85,750	1,27,51,160
Other Deposits	54,359	1,59,159
Post Bills	4,60,328	4,35,420
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,42,26,323	4,48,73,322
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	64,05,131	67,44,327
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandies	17,90,927	18,05,491
Loans on Security of do. do.	38,94,686	36,42,772
Current Accounts, overdrawn	46,20	1,656
Bills Discounted	1,46,14,908	1,47,90,388
Stamps	4,042	4,045
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,15,193		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,60,123	3,60,123
Bullion	1,46,413	5,20,538
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	1,69,43,901	1,63,33,982
Cash and Currency Notes	4,42,26,323	4,48,73,322

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 9th May as compared with that for 2nd May :—

LIABILITIES.	2nd May. Rs. A. P.	9th May. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	14,47,370 13 1	14,47,370 13 1
Treasury Balance	3,89,96,341 0 7	3,96,02,652 3 4
Other Deposits	1,84,36,559 1 9	1,71, 3,937 2 9
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	1,06,5/4 14 11	1,14,765 9 6
Sundries	8,89,014 5 11	8,85,305 0 7
Rs.	7,78,45,320 4 3	7,91,45,030 6 3
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,84,39,857 5 0	1,6 ,16,827 15 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	61,1 ,713, 14 8	58,87,602 0 11
Credits on ditto ...	57,19,446 2 2	49,60,627 7 1
Bills discounted	1,97,08,497 0 8	1,95,60,185 9 0
Dead Stock	10,62 853 4 10	10,42,838 10 7
Stamps	11,9 :6 10 10	12,701 1 10
Balances with other Banks	8,82,495 8 2	7,86,376 2 8
Sundries.....	3,91,543 11 5	5,78,221 3 2
Bullion	30,761 7 7	31,838 13 7
Cash at Head Office	1,12,86,214 9 1	4,91,86,/63 0 4
Do. at Branches	1,62,61,880 9 10	2,99,07,967 5 11
Rs.	7,78,45,320 4 3	7,91,54,030 6 3

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE ENGLISHMAN, THURSDAY EVENING.

THE Bank Statement of this week is a decidedly favourable one, and points distinctly to cheaper money ahead. Not only does the public demand show a material decrease, but Government is abstaining from acting on its lately declared policy of withdrawing the bulk of its cash balances from the service of the public. The Secretary of State's telegraphic drawings of last week must have been paid for out of the Government Treasury, the Government balances in the Bank having increased instead of diminished. But so long as Government declines to give any indication of its financial working ahead, the element of uncertainty must continue to keep the Money Market uneasy. Government has declined to ask the Secretary of State to declare whether or not he intends selling the Council bills in future at their market value, which should properly be taken at the silver equivalent, and £700,000 are advertized for next Wednesday, but no one can in the least tell whether they will be let go, or withdrawn. If Government is adopting this policy of reserve, with the idea of improving its position towards remitters to the East, the late working of exchange must surely dispose its mind as to the probability of success.

The following are the changes at the Bank of Bengal this week :—Private deposits increased 7 lakhs, loans and credits decreased 10 lakhs, and bills discounted decreased 1 lakh, making a diminution of 18 lakhs in the public demand. The Government balances have increased 6 lakhs so that the augmentation of the cash balances amounts to 24 lakhs, and the proportion of cash to liabilities has increased to 52½ per cent.

The rates of interest and discount are reduced 1 per cent. all round, the minimum now standing at 9 per cent., thirty day bills at 10½ per cent., and sixty day bills at 11½ per cent. In the bazar the corresponding rates are from 7 to 8 per cent.

Silver is quoted rather lower from London, 53½d. per oz., but it is known that there are no stocks to speak of, and any demand would doubtless cause a fresh rise.

The Piece goods markets are looking a little better this week. There is more doing, and for some descriptions of grey shirtings an advance has been obtained.

Exports are still mainly confined to wheat and oilseeds, but tea will soon become important. The next sale is fixed for Saturday, and high prices are expected.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling continues the plaything of the Secretary of State for India, and moves entirely according to his successive hits. Last week it declined owing to the renewal of Council drawings at rates previously refused. This week there has been a further drop owing to the notification of 70 lakhs for next Wednesday, the amount being increased to that from 50 lakhs, although the smaller amount proved too much for the market. Towards the close the rate looks slightly steadier probably because it is now very doubtful that even 1-8½ would be given for the drafts, and that they may therefore be withdrawn. With the probability of fresh surprises, no forecast of the future can be attempted.

There has been a large remitting business done this week, beginning at 1-8⅞ to 1-8 13-16 for six months' Bank paper, declining quickly to 1-8¾, and subsequently to 1-8 11-16 and 1-8⅝. Demand bills have been taken at from 1-8 7-16 to 1-8⅝, and telegraphic at from 1-8⅝ to 1-8 5-16. There have been scarcely any credits in the market, and the rate has been 1 8¾ to 1-8 11-16. Document bills, ready, have been fairly steady at 1-8⅝, after a little business at first at 1-9, but for forward delivery transactions are reported at 1-8 13-16 and 1-8¾. The closing quotations of to-day are as under—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1s. 8 5-16.
Bank bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d.
Ditto, 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.
Ditto, 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾ to 11-16d.
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.
Documents bills ditto	1s. 8¾d.

France —Document bills are called *f.* 2-20 for six months' sight, and *f.* 2.18 for three months'.

Bombay —There is nothing doing, and the quotations for Bank bills are 99-14-0 demand, and 98-14-0 sixty days' sight.

China.—Sellers are endeavouring to keep the rate at 2-18 for thirty-day private bills, but 2-17½ is about the market value at present.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

An active business has taken place during the past week, and the feeling is much more cheerful than for many months past. With cheaper money, a general improvement in values may be looked for, nearly everything being in a sound and promising condition at present.

Government Paper has advanced considerably, with a good strong market, but has got a little flat to-day, notwithstanding cheaper money. In the four per cents. a large business has been done, at from 1½ up to 2 premium, declining again to 1½ and 1¾. Four per cents. have been dealt in at from 1¾ to 2¼ premium, and subsequently at 1¾. A good number of transactions have been reported in the five and a half paper also, prices going from 3¾ to 3¾ premium, and then back to 3¾. The bazaar has been absorbing considerable quantities of paper. Prices close as under.—

4	per cent.	101¾
4½	do.	102
5½	do.	103¾

Oudh and Rohilkund Railway Stock has been sold at 127.

Bank Shares are strong, National's advancing from 108 to 110½, with a good demand. There is not much doing in Bengal's, and their price is 695 for the new share of Rs. 500 stock.

Tea Shares are in excellent demand, and the following sales are only a few of a further advance :—Kuneburpore from 76 to 83, Hoolungoorie 72 to 75, Central Cachar 146, Dehing 56. Kalacherra 110 to 115, Kureeong and Darjeeling 100 full 73 to 81 contributory, Gowhatty 91, Durrung 71 to 73, Jokai 105, Balasun 111, Chota Nagpore 101, Luckimpore 131, Soom 93 to 95, Gisle 104, Monacherra contributory 68 to 69, Majagram 111 to 113½, Tukvar 120 to 121, Sungoo 82, Springside 110, Eastindia 76 and 75, Baree 100.

Spinning Mill Shares are a little dull at the moment, but Orientals have advanced to 70. Howrah's have been sold at 76 and 75, Budge-Budge's also at 76 and 75, Barnagore's at 86 and 85, Goosery's at 212, Bowreah's at 84½ and 85, and Dunbar's at 78.

Coal Shares are scarcely asked for, but there has been business in Beerbhoom's at 96 and 97.

Miscellaneous Shares.—Bengal Iron has been less excited this week. Business has been done at from 116 up to 120, down again to 112, and now back again to 116, where the price closed last week. India General Steam has been sold at 450 and 445, but higher rates are now obtainable. Watson's Press has improved to 52½.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE WALLACE CASTLE, 625 tons, Captain H. Brown, will sail to-day for Bremerhaven, with a cargo of 4,170 bales cotton and 300 cwts horns.

THE S. S. CORUNG 163 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Coast and Cutch, with a cargo of 2 bags specie, and one hundred and ten deck passengers.

THE SHIP WALMER CASTLE, 1,066 tons, Captain Samuel Boosey, which arrived in harbour on the 13th instant, from Cardiff (November 21st), via Point de Galle, brought a cargo of 1,355 tons, coal. The vessel is consigned to Messers. Sir Charles Forbes and Co

THE S. S. ZERRINO, 914 tons, Captain S. Dewdney, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (April 14th), calling at Malta, Port Said via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 704 tons coal, 100 tons coke, 5,000 sleepers and 59 blocks granite. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. THIBET, 1,671, tons, Captain C. H. Eastley, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China Mails, 1,340¼ chests opium, general cargo and the following passengers :—For Hongkong.—Mr. B. P. Setna and servant, Mr. S. Hormusjee, and Mr. E. N. Mehta. For Galle.—Mr. A. Morrison.

THE B. I. S. N Co's S. S. CALCUTTA, 547 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Persian Gulf via the Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Stranack and two servents Colonel Rose and servant, Major Wise and servant, Major Trevor and servant, Mr. S. Hunter and forty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLLA, 315 tons, Captain J. H. Frank, sailed yesterday for K Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Mr. J. H. Duggan and servant, and Mr. L. C. Balfour. For Dwarka.—Major and Mrs. Newport and three servants. For Catch Mandvee.—Capt. H. French and two servants. For different ports.—Three hundred and 50 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. MONGOLIA, 1,584 tons, Captain A Coleman, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant from China &c., brought the China Mails and the following passengers —Surgeon Major Gage and Mr. France, and the following cargo.—From Yokohama.—2 boxes silk piece goods, 100 boxes crackers, 2 boxes glass beads, and 1 boxes silver ware. From Hongkong—800 packages sugar candy, 27 packages silk piece goods, 36 packages silk, 8 packages brass nails, 24 packages vermillion, 110 packages crackers, 155 boxes cassia, 170 cases umbrellas, 8 cases cassia oil, 18 cases, brass leaves, 280 chests tea, 5 cases chinaroots, 22 rolls matting' 13 cases glass bangles, 1 case false corals, 8cases chinaware, 10 cases glass beads, 1 case glasswere, 1,140 jars, 9 cases papers, 1 box white copper, 3 cases cigars, 10 boxes fans, 12 cases specie, and sundries. From Penang—13 slabs tin, 3 cases 20 preserves. 5 packages goods, 2,378 bundles rattans, bags almonds, 4 cases cigars, 2 boxes benjamin, and 2 jars.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Zerbino (s)	Dewdney	Cardiff, Apr 14.
	Calcutta (s).....	Nailer	Busserah, Apr 26.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
15	Assicia (s).....	Boselle	Genoa, &c.
	Philosopher	Evans	Liverpool.
	Akola (s)	Frank.....	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	Thibet (s).....	Eastley	China, &c.
	Kashgar (s).....	Baker	Aden & Suez.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship Prince Fredrick, Clague, to Liverpool. Barque Wallace Castle, Brown, to Bremerhaven.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—Steamer Tenedos, to Liverpool. Ship Alpine, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
11	Busheer (s).....	Maron	Rangoon, May 7.
	Wild Rose	Doswell	Liverpool, Jan 9.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
11	Sir J. Lawrence(s)..	.....	.....
	Sirius.....	.....	.....
	Ville de Marseilles..	.....	.....

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1775 Bokhara (s), Anderson—Malls. 22nd May.
1393 Glengyle (s), Knyll—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1971 Aldergrove, Fullerton—M. Nusserwanjee.
1389 British Army, Wilkinson—R. Steuart & Co.
1400 Britannia, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1800 Cape Comorin, Haswell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1558 Circassian, Clarke—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1014 Ellen Bates, Thornton—Edward Bates & Co.
1778 Flying Venus, Robertson—Edward Bates & Co.
1636 Hoogoolar, Whitmore—Knoop & Co.
1400 Khersonese, Chapman—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1039 Khorasaan, Connell—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1490 Prince Fredrick, Clague—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1496 Stornaway, Storrow—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1385 Sierra Morena, Kennedy—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1847 Branksome Hall (s), Tillson—W & A. Graham & Co.
864 Boadicia (s), Smith—N. Manockjee & Co.
1696 Cella (s), Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1157 Monte Moro (s), Irving—Finlay, Muir & Co.
953 Tenedos (s), Harris.
1343 Trinacria (s), Hutchison—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1022 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—D. Sassoon & Co.
1097 Zampa (s), Lawson—Ewart, Latham & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

851 Lauderdale, Bice—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1139 Marathon, Jones—Finlay, Muir & Co.
876 Nio (s), Potts—N. Manockjee & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

1198 Cartvale, Taylor—Sir Chas. Forbes & Co.
1150 Eurores, Thisen—N. Manockjee & Co.
668 Electra, Thom-on—Gaddum & Co.
1200 Hoogly, Sadler—Gaddum & Co.
376 Iona, Kilgour—Gaddum & Co.
1207 Lady Lisgar, Hughes—Wallace & Co.
713 Maitland, Pope—Wallace & Co.
1226 Wm McGilvery, Nickels—Farnham & Co.
1443 Windsor, Beaume—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1899 A. S. Davis, Ford—Farnham & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Moodie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1190 Bernard (s), Rose—W. Nicol & Co.
1382 Bulwark, Sexton—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1392 Phineas Pemberton, Nicholson—Farnham & Co.
1150 Winona, Bray—Farnham & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1125 Geelong (s), Fraser—Mails 29th May.

FOR ANTWERP.

1296 Galatea (s), Baker—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.
1575 Potomac (s), London—H. Barrett.
1440 Timor (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

1150 Lord Erlington (s)—Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

831 Ottawa (s), Thompson—Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

318 Africa (s), Hutchison—B. I. S. N. Co.
934 Bushire Merchant, McGregor.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1263 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

923 Staffa, Burns—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

970 Assyria (s), Hensman—B. I. S. N. Co.
1707 Kolna (s), Morrison—Esse bin Califa.

FOR BHOWNUGGUR.

548 Mula (s), Doert—Esse bin Califa.

FOR KURRACHEE.

494 Puttialla (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR BREMERHAFEN.

626 Wall's Castle, Brown—The Captain.

FOR MOZAMBIQUE.

15 Algofar, Nacoda.

FOR COCHIN.

161 Mahi, Nacoda.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

1164 Alpine, Dodds—Finlay, Muir & Co.

NOT FIXED.

1119 Astronomer, Edgar—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1842 Asherove, Mcfarlane—N. Manockjee & Co.
1427 Broadlbank, Colwell—Finlay, Muir & Co.
747 Calcutta (s), Nailer—B. I. S. N. Co.
948 Cornwallis, Boniface—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1026 Camperdown, Hutchison—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1279 Dumedeow, Dow—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1 14 Edward Kidder, Paleson—Farnham & Co.
1467 Fenn Star, McFee.
984 Gunsborough, Peston—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1479 John Clarke, Pendleton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
1470 Knight Commander, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1299 Lady Duffrin, Fea—M. Nusserwanjee.
1395 Lucy A. Nickels Nicke's—Farnham & Co.
299 Marlborough, Sanderson—Volkart Brothers.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Hedgcock—Edward Bates & Co.
1564 Mongolia (s), Coleman—P. & O. Co.
1279 Princess Alexandra, O'Kenedy—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1627 Star of India, Bailey—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1102 Seaforth, Rowley, Finlay, Muir & Co.
1264 Star of Germany, Wilson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1068 Walmer Castle, Bracey—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
914 Zerbino (s), Dewdney—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS

918 Fathe Salem, Machon.
611 Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Inglis—M. Nusserwanjee.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 6, Foote.
523 Kwanctung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Rifleman (s) 4, Clayton.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 13.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—90 bales hemp, H Pestonjee; 28 bales cotton, Harry Thakersey.
Prince Fredrick—8 bales cotton, Bhowan Ramjee.
Aldergrove—100 bales cot on, Lyon an Co; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 84 bales cotton, Govindram, Dwarkadass; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
British Army—500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Khersonese—300 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co; 28 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ruttonjee; 341 bags myrabollams, Jaitha Purshotum.
Circassian—400 bales cotton, Lowji e Jadowji e; 109 bales cotton, Stear s, Hobart and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.
Khorasaan—200 bales cotton, Vurjiel Luckman; 50 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee.
Britannia—52 bales cotton, Premchund Jaithabhoy.
Cape Comorin—375 cwts coir yarn, Nanjee Khuttow.
Ellen Bates—122 bales cotton, Vullubdass Vundrawandass.
Storm Queen—80 bales cotton, Hassan and Co; 180 bales cotton, Venichund Joytadass; 400 cwts myrabollams, Runchordass Toolseedas.
Zampa—50 bales wool, Vithuldass Madhowdass; 45 bales wool, Gangjee Thakersey; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Thakersey; 88 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 50 bales cotton, Cokerda Khetsey; 100 bales cotton, Rowchund Soonderjee.
Monte Moro s—11 bales wool and 21 bales cotton, Kessowjee Toolseedas; 100 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha; 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 24 bales wool, Goculmhooseen Currimbhoy; 25 bales wool, Bhimjee Gangjee; 78 bales cotton, Pango Veersee; 25 bales wool, Dewraj Mundhoy; 25 bales wool, Cursondass Nensee.
Trinacria s—1 000 bags wheat and 70 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 160 cwts sapan, Nanjee Khuttow; 27 bales wool, Lilladhur Mohonjee; 94 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; 18 bales cotton, Rowchund Amoluck; 99 bales cotton, Vurudhmoo Thakersee; 100 bales cotton, Wladimbhoy Dewjeebhoy; 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co; 70 bales cotton, Sobhagchund Gullakchund; 120 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 41 bales cotton, Rowchund Motilall; 50 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 59 bales cotton, Rowchund Amoluck; 86 bales cotton, Nuthoobhoy Soonjbhoy; 80 bales cotton, Vallee Runchord; 37 bales wool, Finlay, Scott & Co; 107 bales hemp, Cossiba Ragoonath; 24 bales cotton, Pestonjee Bezonjee; 100 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 67 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales cotton, Khimjee Luckmedass and Co.
Vixen s—18 bales wool, Scorjee Bhanjee; 144 bales cotton, Beechardass Ambaidass; 91 bales cotton, Lowjee Narronjee; 100 bags nuxvomica, Topen Indurjee.
Celia s—1,600 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co; 270 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Branksome Hall s—1,600 bags wheat, Ralli Brothers; 130 cwts horns, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Glengyle s—10 bales hides and skins, W Nicol and Co; 1 case fishmaws, Canjibhoy Punjabhoy.
Bokhara s—15 bales hides, Abdoola Hassum; 310 bags pepper, Kessowjee J-dowjee; 1,900 bags poppy-seed and 1,570 bags r-pe-seed, Ralu Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 12 bundles and 4 pieces E teeth, Goolamhoosen Currimbhoy; 5 packages silk, Hajee Meerja Mohuly Sherazee; 15 bales hides, Hajee Hussen Cokerdas; 10 bales hides, Abdoola Assaun; 1,584 bundles rattans, 93 bales wool, 179 bales hides and 71 bales guttapercha, P and O Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bokhara s—400 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 300 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
A S Davis—150 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.
Bergen s—10 bags linseed, Vinay and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Galatea s—5,000 bags rape seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Geelong s—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.
Lord Eslington s—50 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Geelong s—100 bales cotton, H Clason and Co.

FOR BREMENHAVEN.

Electra—1,600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Ottawa s—4 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Kashgar s—2 bundles shawls, Ahmedbhoy Yoosubshaw.

FOR HONKONG.

Thibet s—25 packages cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolamhoosen; 2 cases fishmaws, Fazulla Khakoy; 164 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 84 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 36 chests opium, Koondmull Surowjee; 17 chests opium, Hajareemull Goolmoohroy; 12 chests opium, Jairaz Peerbhoy; 274 chests opium, Tata and Co; 17 chests opium, Hajee Abdool Noor Mamood; 19 chests opium, E J Abram; 4 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 9 chests opium, Hajee Jon Hurmed Abdool Khadir; 45 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 37½ chests opium, Luchmenaran Hurgovind; 10 chests opium, Juganath Ramjee; 32 chests opium, Goolabroy Hurdyal; 4 chests opium,

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CABUL.

LAHORE, 15TH MAY.

The local paper's Peshawur correspondent announces the arrival of Resaldar Khanan Khan, the Viceroy's Aide-de-Camp at Peshawur, and his departure for Cabul after an interview with the Commissioner.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 13TH MAY.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ultimo, (via Brindisi) were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 13TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed unchanged. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 ¼d.
Exchange on India 60 days' sight	1s. 8 5/16d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£42
Chartered " "	£15
Do. Mercantile "	£28
Hongkong and Shanghai Shares	£22
4 per cent Rupee Paper	85½
4½ per cent do.	86
5½ per cent do.	89
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£78,750 000
Total Notes in Circulation	£97,625,000
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	105½

WEATHER REPORTS.—15TH MAY.

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W., thermometer 86

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 6, thermometer 86, barometer 30-8.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind S. E. strong, thermometer 90, barometer 29-80.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. thermometer 94.

IT is said that the Government of Bombay have asked the Government of India to allow General Kennedy to remain two years longer, although he should retire from the service now, having come in for his off-reckonings. Surely this report cannot be true. If it is, the Bombay Government should be ashamed of itself. We presume that Bombay could exist even without General Kennedy.

COLONEL MAUDE is a passenger for Bombay by an early mail. He is Judge Advocate General of the Bombay Army, and on his arrival here Colonel Shewell, who has been acting in the appointment, will quit Bombay in all probability never to return.

WE believe that Lieut.-Col. Sir John Louis has applied to Government to be permitted to retire from Her Majesty's service from the 31st December next.

YESTERDAY evening Colonel Bacon left for England by the mail. The command of the 20th N. I. has therefore devolved upon Colonel Blowers, who has been acting as commandant for the last six weeks.

WE understand that Col. Thorpe, second in command of the 28th N. I., and officiating second in command of the Marine Battalion, who proceeded to the Neilgherries the other day for six months, will, we understand, proceed to England and retire from the service at the end of this year.

WE are glad to hear that the 20th N. I. Regiment, which is at present stationed in Bombay, is about to be supplied with Snider rifles. This is a move in the right direction.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind, in the Bombay Presidency, to foreign or external ports, during the month of April 1876, amounted to 4,707 bales, weighing 18,45,088 lbs., or 2 882 candies and 608 lbs., of the value of Rs. 4,48,020.

THE *East*, a Dacca paper, understands that the Judge of Tipperah has decided the case for Rs. 39,600, instituted by Mr. Smith against the [illegible] of Tipperah, for alleged wrongful [illegible] The suit has been decreed for [illegible] the plaintiff's salary for six months [illegible] proportionate costs.

[illegible] RESPONDENT writes to a Calcutta paper as follows:—"It appears that the Bombayites have been down on the natives of this part of the country for [illegible] acquisition. It is in contemplation, I hear, for the members of the *Arya Samaj* of Bombay to establish a limited company, with a capital of Rs. 20,000, divided into 200 shares of Rs. 100 each. The purpose of this company is to publish the translations of *Vedas*, and other important books into Hindoostanee. This is the first literary company which has come into existence in India, and we wish it [illegible] success."

[illegible]'s paper has heard with much regret [illegible] of Mrs. Redslob, wife of the Rev. Mr. [illegible] Moravian Missionary, located at [illegible] near Kooloo, on the borders of Thibet. [illegible] arrived in the country only about three [illegible], and since her taking up her residence [illegible] may be called the wilderness, she has not [illegible] it, thus debarring herself almost entirely [illegible] all social ties, and confining herself to [illegible] missionary labours among the Thibetians. [illegible] first attacked her on the 26th March, [illegible] an illness of exactly a month, she was [illegible] from her labours.

[illegible]nglish contemporary says that, about [illegible] the valuable library of M. Mohl will be [illegible] collection includes all the books [illegible] by the Oriental press in Paris, of [illegible] Mohl was director (many of these [illegible]ons are of great beauty and value); [illegible]at number of books published in the [illegible]very good collection of Persian manu[illegible]rnamented with miniatures, including [illegible]pies of Schah Nameh, of Djelaleddin [illegible] Diwan, of Sadi, and of Hafiz, &c. This [illegible]n has taken forty years to form, and is [illegible] a rare library of Eastern literature, but [illegible] all the best books on the subject in [illegible], French, and English.

WE publish in another column a copy of the correspondence which has taken place between the Commissioner of Police and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee in reference to the remarks Mr. Nowrojee made at a recent meeting of the Corporation when the subject of fires in the native [illegible] under consideration. Mr. Nowrojee has met with a very severe rebuke from Sir Frank Souter for the way in which he attempted to damage the reputation of the entire police force, and probably he will be more careful in future how he falls foul of the police, who are always ready to protect his sacred person and property, but who, like other faithful guardians of the house, can bite when provoked.

THE *Madras Athenæum* states that General Stewart intends appealing to Government against the decision of the Police Magistrates in the case recently brought against him by the Municipal Commissioners for payment of tax for carrying on the duties of Adjutant General. The Military Department also will make a special representation to Government on the subject and it was [illegible] rumour in the Fort on Friday, that as the matter affects every military officer garrisoning the Fort and holding any appointment in it, a Military Association is to be formed to help General [illegible] to fight the matter in England should it [illegible] necessary to carry the case there by the [illegible]ment here declining to reverse the judg[illegible] of the Magistrates. All military officers [illegible]utta and Bombay are exempted from [illegible]t of such a tax as the Municipality have [illegible]d upon General Stewart and that officer [illegible] let the matter rest where it is on principle.

The number of places of worship in England and Wales connected with the Establishment is 18,000 or 19,000, while those of other churches number 28,000. The Methodists of the Old Connection have 7,500, the United Methodists 1,210, the New Connection 417, Primitive Methodists 6,445, Congregationalists 4,113, Baptists 3,217, Roman Catholics 1,061, and Unitarians 320. As to the church income, bishoprics are endowed with about 155,000*l.*, and cathedrals with about 300,000*l.*; the yearly value of livings is about 4,500,000*l.* (the Clergy List says 3,719,000*l.*,) added to which is the offertory contributions, which amount to 4,000,000*l.* exclusive of private subscriptions. The Nonconformist churches are supposed to cost about 6,000,000*l.* a year; and the aggregate income of church and chapel building societies, Bible Missionary Societies, &c., is about 1,700,000*l.* The total amount contributed for religious purposes is thought to be about 16,000,000*l.*"

THE *Madras Mail* gives the following explanation which was apparently required:—"In our first notice of 'A Hindoo Lady's Experiences in England' we expressed our inability to understand what the authoress implied by her question with reference to Sir Sydney Waterlow, 'is it wrong then to believe that Lutchmi will not live with such a man?' This reads as though Sir Sydney, though a married man, had belied his character by tempting a beauteous and dusky female to live with him, and that the said female was so virtuous as to be able to withstand even the blandishments of a Lord Mayor. We are, however, relieved to learn now from a correspondent that the authoress refers not to a human but to the divine Lutchmi; or to the Goddess of Prosperity; and that she intended to convey the idea that since the Lord Mayor 'is not too proud to walk in the London street with an umbrella,' he will be regarded with favour by the goddess, and continue to be prosperous. We were not before aware of the virtue of walking with an umbrella in London town."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Bangalore Examiner* writing on the 9th instant from Tumkur, where there was recently a very severe outbreak of cholera, says:—"Cholera is decreasing; many of the residents have left their houses and taken shelter in remote villages. The Deputy Commissioner and the medical authorities are unabating in their zeal in relieving distress. Captain Ludlow's action calls to mind that class of the fast disappearing district officers who were in every sense the fathers of the people. He at great risk to his own life enters every cholera stricken house, and by kind advice helps to arrest the fell disease, and to inspire hope in the minds of a panic-stricken people. He lately went into the district, and particularly to Koratigere, where he personally inquired into the grievances of the people, and also consulted some of the intelligent and prominent natives as to the complaints against the late Settlement. He is prompt in doing justice to people whose language he speaks with great fluency and correctness. The Survey Superintendent has gone to the Kolar district."

THE official return of religious institutions of various denominations, castes and creeds, in the Mysore Province for the past year states that Roman Catholicism take the lead, with 77 churches, one bishop, twenty-four priests, 25,000 persons attending worship, 51 chapels and 26 schools. Its income derived from Government amounts to the paltry sum of Rs. 300 per annum. In remarkable contrast to this, is the Church of England which with six "priests," and 2,113 persons, including the troops, attending public worship, draws the handsome income of Rs. 31,872. The Church of Scotland has one place of worship and one "priest," but draws Rs. 9,600; the Wesleyans have 10 places of worship, 12 "priests," and 1,360 attending public worship, but they receive no income from Government, and their only means of dependence is on fees and offerings which amounted during the year to Rs. 2,799. There remain the Independents with two places of worship, three "priests," and a congregation of 381, and the Baptists with one place of worship, one "priest" and 65 persons attending worship neither of which receive any assistance from Government whatever. There are no Greeks, Armenians or Unitarian places of public worship.

THE *Rangoon Gazette* affirms that the "project of a railway from Mandalay to our frontier Promises to be soon *un fait accompli*. About a year ago the subject, on being mooted, was poohpoohed, and formed a fair matter for *bandinage*, it being supposed that no sane person would be found to invest capital in a country like Upper Burma, ruled by a despotic monarch, enjoying but an indifferent reputation for the meeting of his pecuniary obligations. Be the latter however, what it may, that there have been found Italian capitalists, who have come forward and subscribed the necessary capital for the venture, with every confidence in their ability, not only to make a good thing by it, but to protect their own interests likewise, appears an undoubted fact. The contract between them and the king, or his ministers, has been duly signed, and a Venetian gentleman, named Sandon, representing the capitalists, has come out to undertake the administrative control of the business. The line is to be completed within six and a half years from the present time, and is to be handed over to the King of Burma whenever he is prepared to pay its cost—with a *fair* profit added, we presume. Until then the railway will be worked by the company and its servants, 12 per cent. profit yearly being guaranteed by His Majesty. Mr. Tirelli, the chief promoter of the company, is to be out in September next—at latest in December—and will bring out with him a staff of engineers. It is anticipated that the line will be completed in a considerably quicker time than has been taken for the Prome and Irrawaddy Valley."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—It may be fresh in the recollection of our readers how the little district of Ajmere, till lately ruled by no higher official than a Deputy Commissioner, recently very nearly came to have a Lieutenant-Governor and a Chief Court in addition to its Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, &c., all to itself. Ajmere, till lately, was attached to the North-West Provinces, and on its dismemberment our rulers began to cast about for forming a complete administration for that solitary little province. The Viceroy at the time had all but sanctioned the scheme and it only wanted the officers to be selected, when some hitch occurred to prevent the carrying out of the original plan and a more modest scheme was sanctioned by which Ajmere has now a Commissioner and an *ex-officio* Lieutenant-Governor in the Governor General's Agent for Rajpootana. We have recurred to these reminiscences from a similar farce which was about being enacted in the N. W. P. The Government of the N. W. P. lately got sanction to start a toy railway between Hattras and Muttra on the sole condition that it was not to come near the larger lines—not even near the State Railways, and the Government of India got all kinds of expensive little engines, &c., from home to promote this harmless amusement. A young officer was, moreover, deputed to take charge of this railway, and to humour the local Government he was stylep Engineer-in-Chief, as it would sound so like Chief Engineer, and by most people the difference would hardly be distinguished. The local Government on looking about found other railways had a variety of high officials and so had courage to ask the Government of India to give them an equal number of high paid and high titled officials, but the latter Government have, we observe, by their Notification 265 G. G. of the 22nd February last been reluctantly compelled to refuse this favour as the state of the finances will not admit of more money being needlessly wasted on such an unremunerative *enterprise*.

THE *Englishman* replies as follows to the Calcutta paper:—"We do not see why the Government of India should not be asked to sell rupees for gold at the proposal even of a minimum; for 'it is clear to us' upon reflection that, while the rupee remains the *money* of India, the Secretary of State is bound to let that money go back into circulation from the Treasury, as fast as it is paid in.' In other words, if a panic in the silver market drives the rupee down to, say, one and six-pence, the Secretary of State is the one seller of bills in the world who, if he confidently expects an early recovery in the value of the metal, is debarred from acting on his faith, and declining to sell at a heavy loss. But this is far from being the full extent of his exceptionally unfortunate position. For not only is he in that case the only seller of bills who cannot hold for a rise; as a receiver of rupees, he is, to a great extent, shut out from the means that every merchant possesses of taking them in future at their lower ed value. He must be content to take a large portion of rupees for ever at the value of 1793; a circumstance which alone would stamp as sheer nonsense our contemporary's insinuation that the object of the Secretary of State's holding back his bills is to get a higher price for his silver than he takes it at from the public. The *Statesman* maintains that it is impossible for the banks to keep down the rates of exchange below those warranted by the price of silver. In the long run, no doubt, it is impossible; but, in order that it may be so impossible, it is essential that those who deal in bills should be allowed to act on their judgment, unfettered by such restrictions as our contemporary would impose on the unfortunate Secretary of State. But, to maintain that it is impossible for Banks to force down the rates of exchange temporarily, is to maintain what reason opposes, and experience falsifies. It is notorious that we have in our midst a bank whose operations for a fall have twice during the present crisis forced down the rates, and which, even during the last few days, has, for some purpose best known to itself, been buying and re-selling bills largely at the same rate, at a certain immediate loss to itself."

THE AMENDED BOILERS AND PRIME MOVERS BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When your contemporary's correspondent "Junius Indicus" has such a strong case in favour of an Act for the periodical inspection of boilers, prime movers, factories, and God knows what besides, why does he not come forward with the names of the parties and of the concern which is worked with such engines, boilers and machinery? I very much fear he was told the whole story by some facetious friend by way of a joke, and he has been so green as not only to believe it, but to scribble it off for the *Times of India*, which in its turn has published it in all the pomp and parade of editorial type.

Hoping it has served its end in making all English merchants here laugh outright at the length to which some people's credulity can go,—Yours, &c.,

May 15. D.

NOT BAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The enclosed is a true copy of a letter I have just received from a place not a thousand miles from Bombay. The writer, I may say, is entirely unknown to me, but has evidently mistaken me for a chum of the same name. The business-like nature of his offer is so good that I cannot help letting your readers have the benefit of the whole letter.—Yours, &c.

PADDY.

P. S.—Should you have any doubts as to the authenticity of the letter, I shall be happy to let you see the original *confidentially*.

Bombay, 15th May.

My dear——, I see from the newspapers that you are gazetted——; and am very happy to be able to congratulate you on the step. I only wish I was as fortunate. Here I am striving to earn a living in this miserable place. It is certainly cheaper than Bombay, but then there are fewer chances of making money. The mercantile line is played out for Europeans nowadays here, unless they have a large capital to lose, and are Scotchmen, and I only wish I could get something decent in the P. W. D. or political line. If you can do anything for a poor fellow I hope you won't forget an old schoolmate I am willing to accept anything reasonable in the way of salary—say from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,000 a month—which will just keep me respectable.

If you can do anything for me I shall be very thankful indeed; and as a token I am willing to make you a present of the first two months' salary. I am well known to Mr. B——tt and Mr——, of the——, and have first class testimonials. I have served in the——and the ——, so if you should hear of anything likely to suit, I trust you will help me to get it.

Trusting this will find you well,—Yours faithfully,

——

BOMBAY.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart drivers, named Kidaree Balla and Succaram Gunnoo, were yesterday fined Rs. 3 each by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks, charged at the instance of two native police constables.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total attendance of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,342. Of these 828 were new admissions, consisting of 322 Hindoos, 391 Mussulmans, 101 Parsees, 12 Christians, and two of other castes, the daily average attendance being 78·06.

THEFT AT A MARWAREE'S SHOP.—A firm of Marwarees, trading under the name of Heera Vurdah and Company, having their place of business as pawnbrokers, &c. at Bunder Street, in the Girgaum division, were robbed on Sunday night of a large amount of property, consisting of gold and silver jewellery, cash, &c. of the collective value of Rs. 6,500, or thereabouts. The robbery is said to have been effected whilst three of the Marwarees, partners in the firm, who reside on the premises, were lying asleep close by a large box which contained the property that was stolen. Moreover the key of the box was removed from under the bed of one of the Marwarees, the box opened and its contents rifled. The theft altogether appears to be a mysterious one. The head or chief partner in the firm is said to have gone to his country and some foul play is apprehended by the police. However, the police are instituting a strict enquiry into the matter, but no trace has yet been obtained of the stolen property or the perpetrators of the deed.

ALLEGED DISPUTE BETWEEN CONTRACTOR AND SERVANT.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Poli Court, Mr. Payne (of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne) appeared before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee on behalf of Narsoo Damajee, the contractor for building the mill premises of Khutao Mukunjee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, and applied for warrants for the arrest of Prema Bhowanee, a bricklayer *maistry* and Ghatee Rama, a chowkeedar or storekeeper, both employés of the complainant, in respect of the building of the said mill premises, charging them under sections 425, 298, 499 and 500 of the Indian Penal Code. It appears the accused parties on the 11th instant, because there was a dispute about the wages of Prema Bhowanee with the complainant, he caused a large portion of the brick work lately erected to be pulled down, whereby the complainant suffered damage to the extent of Rs. 500 or thereabouts, and the second accused, Ghatee Rama, during its wrongful action aided and abetted its commission. The Magistrate declined to grant warrants of arrest against the parties, but ordered summonses to issue.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PILOT AT CALCUTTA.—A sad accident occurred in Calcutta the other day by which a (formerly) well-known Bombay man lost his life—H. T. Platts—who commanded the Mayaram Dayaram, Krishna, *s. s.* Tilly, &c., Bombay vessels for some years. For the past few years he was employed in the Harbour Master's Department, Calcutta, and on the day referred to, with his wife had been spending an afternoon on board a vessel in the river. Mr. Platts had been ashore to his office and was returning to bring Mr. Platts home when the accident happened. The large gangway ladder had been removed in his absence from the vessel, and the ladies jocularly asked him if he could manage to climb the small ladder to which he smilingly responded. In ascending the ladder his head came in contact with a projecting bolt which caused him to lose his hold; as he fell his head struck the gunwale of the dinghy and he went overboard—never coming to the surface again, and it is supposed the fall broke his neck.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—Our readers will probably remember Mr. Sherwin, one of the Carandini Operatic and Ballad Company, who were here in the month of November last. Mr. Sherwin left for [illegible] known professional vocalist, was fined £100 at the City Police Court for importing a large quantity of cigars by the R. M. S. Sumatra without having paid duty. The cigars were discovered at the railway sheds while being conveyed away with Mr. Sherwin's other effects. Mr. Sherwin disclaimed any intention of defrauding the revenue, and petitioned the Governor for a remission of the fine. The Minister of Justice, however, to whom his petition was referred, decided that there was no reason for interfering with the decision of the City Bench."

THE SURVEY PARTY.—The members of the Bombay Trigonometrical Survey Party are beginning to assemble in Poona now. Several of them came in during last week. The report from the districts is of great heat and continued drought.—*Deccan Herald.*

MEDICAL CHANGES.—Surgeon Major Beatty, Acting Deputy Surgeon General I. T, having been reported sick, Surgeon Major J. F. Straker, Sappers and Miners, the next senior medical officer, will perform his duties during his absence, or until further orders.—*Id.*

MAHABLESHWAR.—A correspondent writing from Mahableshwar says that they are having gay times there now—a great many picnics and parties to the various points of interest. The mists are beginning to gather thickly on the hills morning and evening; the last two mornings the mists have been very thick and have not cleared away until after seven o'clock. The hills are lovely and the evening drives very enjoyable, but the morning walks are far more tiring here than I used to find them at our own hill stations in the neighbourhood of Poona, Poorandhur and Singhur. I have no high opinion of the hill as a sanitarium; there is too much vegetation, and of course there must be more or less malaria especially in those places where the undergrowth is thick and impenetrable. The pure fresh breezes are in many parts of the hills shut out by the thick trees, and those that reach us must bring some pernicious exhalations along with them. There are some people, however, with whom the climate seems to agree, and, if children are to be a test of the healthiness of a place, this must be healthy, for one meets numbers of fat and rosy children up here. The trees are very pleasant on the occasion of picnics and there are some spots in which one might be out all day without being reached by the sun's rays. Elphinstone Point and Arthur seat are beautiful "Points" and there is a headlong grandeur about Sydney Point which is charming.—*Id.*

MR. W. PEGLER.—We regret to learn of the death of Mr. William Pegler, Sub-Engineer on the Indus Valley State Railway. The melancholy event occurred on the River while the deceased was on his way up to rejoin his appointment. The cause of death was an accident through which an eye sustained serious injury by a nail running through the lower part of it. The remains of the deceased were consigned to their last resting place at Sehwan. Mr. Pegler was for many years a resident of Karrachee, where he had a rather large circle of acquaintances.—*Sindian.*

BRUMMAGAM CIVILISATION.—Sayyid Burgash, the Sultan of Zanzibar, who professes to be very civilised, has met with great attentions during his visit to England, and has, for suppressing the slave-trade in his dominions after considerable pressure by Sir Bartle Frere and by those who went before him, been much praised. It is well known that the abolition of slavery is not real but merely *official*, and also the individual proclivities of Sayyid Bergash have proved that he always was, and is now merely shamming. When he was in Mekka he bought a number of slave women and boys for his Harem whom he carried to Zanzibar. We may, to prove our statement, mention that a slave-boy of Sayyid Burgash is at present in Bombay; he is as fair as a European, about 15 or 16 years old and the son of a Circassian slave-girl; this boy escaped from Zanzibar and is charitably provided for by Dr. Anderson, of the J. J. Hospital, who feeds him, clothes him, and sends him to school.—*Native Opinion.*

THE KHOTES.—A friend from Ratnagiri writes to us:—"After a world of trouble and anxiety to the Khotes of Ratnagiri and Government regarding the rights of the former as Khotes, the latter have at last issued a very carefully worded resolution, dated 24th April 1876, fixing the relations of the State, the Khotes and the tenants. Although the Khotes have not got all that they claimed, still we think that the concessions made to them are very acceptable. Thus it is decided that the Jama of a Khoti village shall be fixed at from 15 per cent to 25 per cent less than the full survey assessment of all the lands comprised in it; that when the existing assessments are found to be too high they should be corrected; that the tenants should pay the Khote the rent in kind, not in money; that the produce rent to be levied by the Khote on the Khote 'nisbat' lands should be ⅓ the gross produce for rice and ¼ for *warkas*; that the customary or stipulated rent is exclusive of all cesses of every description; that the Khote is entitled to assistance free of payment in the recovery of his rents. But it is also decided that those tenants of Khote 'nisbat' lands who have been cultivators in the village for 20 years prior to the passing of Act I of 1863 are to be treated as occupancy tenants; that 12 years government management of a Khoti village deprives the Khote of his right to reentry." We have not yet seen the resolution neither do we see it published in the *Government Gazette*. May we enquire why such an important resolution has not yet been made public?—*Id.*

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

BURNING OF THE BRITISH SHIP KASHGAR.

A MARINE Court of Inquiry will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12 noon at the Fort Police Court, whereat Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, will preside, Commander Jacob Roach, of the ship Knight Companion, and Mr. C. Mathews, Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, H. M.'s Dockyard, have been appointed by Government as assessors, to conduct an investigation into the circumstances connected with the loss of the British ship Kashgar laden with coals from Newcastle, Australia, burnt on the 6th instant, 14 miles off Goa, while on her passage to this port.

THE RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY BY THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE cost of the voyage home is a more important consideration now that the rupee is worth a fraction between 1s. 8d. and 1s. 9d. than ever it has been before; and when there is active competition going on between the steamers of the different companies for passengers, the difference that is still maintained by the P. and O. Company between their charges for a passage home and those made by the steamers of other companies becomes a subject worthy of notice. A man, who has leave for a few months, and who takes home his wife and young family, intending that they should remain there, naturally counts the cost of taking them home, including in the calculation the cost of sending money home to maintain them after he has returned to India. So that present rates of exchange make the selection of the ship in which the charges for passengers are the lowest almost a matter of necessity. But whilst these calculations are being privately made and acted on by so many passengers who are now going home, the P. and O. Company seem to be indifferent to the signs of the times, and, though backed by the handsome subsidy of £400,000 a year, they continue to maintain a very wide margin between their rates for passengers and those by the opposition steamers, whilst they complain very bitterly of the competition they have to contend against. The instance which we are about to give recently occurred, and it is a particularly instructive one, for when we find a shareholder in the P. and O. Company selecting one of the competing steamers in preference to one of his own company, and simply because the cost by the P. and O. is so much greater than by the vessel he is gone home in, we cannot but wonder at the supineness of the P. and O. Company which might, with the help of its grand subsidy, compel every competing vessel to make the voyage without any passengers at all, if only vigorous management were introduced instead of the *laissez faire* style of conducting their affairs which seems to have affected the P. and O. Company and damaged their receipts so terribly in late years. The case we would notice is the following: a gentleman wanted a few weeks ago to go home himself and to take with him his wife and five children, the youngest in charge of an ayah. Being a shareholder in the P. and O. Company, he went to their office first of all and there he was told the cost of each member of his family would be as under:—

	Rs.
For himself	680
" his wife	680
" one child aged 7½ years	340
" " 6 "	340
" " 4½ "	340
" " 2½ "	170
" infant and ayah	185
Total	2,735
Less 10 per cent. allowed for shareholders	273
Total	2,462

This gives an average of Rs. 390.11.5 for each passenger. The company would make no reduction from these terms, except the shareholder's privilege of 10 per cent., consequently the shareholder applied elsewhere and soon succeeded in making a bargain with the agents of a competing company for Rs. 1,600 for the whole party, or an average of Rs. 228.9.1 per head. Here, then, we find the P. and O. Company demanding Rs. 162-2-4 a head for the voyage, or a daily sum of Rs. 5-6-6, in excess of what any other vessel charges. Wherein lies the cause of this enormous difference in the daily charge for a passenger? It can only be found in the want of proper management on the part of the P. and O. Company. Independently of the splendid nugget of £400,000, paid in gold, too, to the directors in London every year, the advantage in the form of prestige alone, which the P. and O. Company enjoys, is very considerable. But when they drive their own shareholders into the enemy's vessels, the dividends those shareholders should receive are likely to decline and the fortunes of the company to be permanently shattered.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. KASHGAR, Captain E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton.—Mr Laughlin, Mrs Hill, Mr J G Hill, Mr A T Morris, and Mr T T Sidney.

SIAM.

(*From a Correspondent of the "Englishman."*)

IN every other country that I have as yet visited, the oath of allegiance is taken once only, on the Sovereign's accession to the throne; but in Siam this ceremony is regularly performed twice every year. And a very peculiar ceremony it is, too. All the Government officials, Civil and Military, are collected together in one place, particularly set apart for the purpose, and a large bowl of water is placed in their midst. Certain of the priests of Budha then come in, and mumble solemn incantations over the water, into which they dip the King's sword, pronouncing anathema and maranatha against all traitors and recreants. After this, the water, thus blessed or cursed, is drunk by every member of the assembly, and the people implicity believed that, over and above any human punishment that may be inflicted for the crime of disloyalty, Heaven's direst vengence is sure to overtake the criminal. This strange rite performed, festivity and rejoicing of the wildest description ensue, and the King, in particular, gives himself up to the gayest hilarity. The renewal of the oath of allegiance to him removes a heavy load from his mind, for he is quite assured that, for the next six months, at least, he is safe from rebellion and treason. In his extreme joy, he pays a visit to each of the numerous temples with which Siam abounds, making valuable presents to each, and goes out on all sorts of excursions, riding, driving, and boating. It thus happens that the priesthood are the chief gainers by this ceremony, which takes place at those seasons of the year when the crops are being gathered in; so that what with rich gifts from the King, and large presents of rice, sugar, &c., from the people, the idle priests are always well supplied, and live upon the fat of the land. The chief amusement, however, to which the Siamese resort on these festive occasion is boat racing, at which they are wonderful adepts, but on which, although they are inveterate gamblers, they never bet the smallest coin. They look upon this national amusement as an amusement only, their love for which requires no incentive whatever. They are the most expert swimmers I have ever encountered, and, indeed, they cannot but be so, since they are almost amphibious creatures. From their very infancy they are accustomed to the water, and, by the time they arrive at the age of seven or eight, they are perfectly well able to take care of themselves in it. They go out in canoes, generally three or four in each, and race with one another, deliberately capsizing each other's crafts, and only laughing and clapping their hands wildly at this kind of fun; which would be anything but fun if only they could not swim like fish. No sort of mishap whatever that takes place on water alarms them, for men, women, and children, all are thoroughly accomplished in the art of natation; and I have often thought to myself, while watching them indulging in this rather boisterous amusement, that the foreigner who went out boating with them, and could not swim well, would be in a sad plight indeed. If he fell into the river, he would get no help whatever; he might cry out for assistance ever so piteously, but he would only be laughed at. These people cannot bring themselves to believe that any human being is not as expert a swimmer as any among themselves, and, before they could be made to comprehend the sad fact, the unfortunate man would certainly drown. My caution, therefore, to all non-swimmers visiting Siam, is—don't go out boating with the natives, unless you are tired of life.

I have said that the Siamese are inveterate gamblers, and I have not exaggerated in the least. This is the worst national vice, and such it will continue to be as long as the Government, as at present, encourages it both actively and passively. Gambling houses in Siam are as plentiful as coffee houses at Baghdad and Cairo, or as grog shops in Calcutta and Bombay; and, perhaps, the largest portion of the Government revenue is derived from them. One single division of the Fort is farmed out for 3,60,000 ticals equivalent to about 4½ lakhs of rupees, a year; and, if so small a portion of Bangkok fetches so large an income, you can conceive how large must be the annual sum the whole city contributes. These gambling houses are large sheds erected in every direction, and always filled with men, women, and children, who squat round in circles of ten or a dozen, devoting themselves heart and soul to the demoralizing propensity which they have neither the will nor the ability to overcome. You have a servant, who has, perhaps, served you well and faithfully through the month. You pay him his wages, and he is at once off to some gambling shed, where, if he is unlucky, he loses every fraction of his money. Then, and not till then, does he return to duty; and in some instances, by no means rare, he does not return even then. Once taken possession of by the demon of gambling, he is not content with losing his money only; but, if he has a family, he stakes his wife and children, and loses them also. Still he is not satisfied. Very often he stakes his own life and liberty. The last is done in this wise. The man goes to a moneylender, of whom there is no lack, and borrows a certain amount, at a ruinous rate of interest, on condition that, if he is not able to repay him within a certain time, he will work for him until the debt, principal and interest, has been liquidated. A bond is executed to this effect; the borrower receives the money; goes and gambles with it, in the hope of winning back what he has previously lost; loses again; and becomes the slave and bondservant of his creditor. His creditor, it may be, does not personally need his services; so he hires him out to some one else who does, and appropriates half his wages in liquidation of the debt incurred. This state of things continues for years, for, once in the power of moneylender, it is one of the most difficult things to get out of it again; and not unfrequently the poor slave dies in his slavery, having over and over again paid his creditor the sum originally borrowed, and yet not free from his debt, which the exorbitant rate of interest at which he borrowed has swelled out to a most enormous size. This is a most cruel species of slavery, and the present King of Siam, who calls himself an enlightened Prince, and professes to regard keenly the welfare of his subjects, ought to devote himself vigorously to its final and complete extirpation. And royal interference is the more urgently called for, as not only do adults gamble away their own lives and liberties, but even those of their children, who, without any fault whatever of their own, find themselves, on arriving at an age when they are able to work, enslaved to hard taskmasters, who dispose of them as they please, and profit largely by the fruits of their labour. The boys are hired out as servants by their *owner*, who draws their salaries, and recoups himself for the advance he made years ago to their father—an advance that has since then been paid over and over again, but the interest on which has not been, and, perhaps, never will be, paid. The girls, too, are hired out, ostensibly as servants, but in reality their servitude is nothing more or less then prostitution. They are servant and mistress in one; and thus it comes about that the sins of the father are visited upon the children. Recently the King has been making some slight effort towards suppressing this most demoralising vice of gambling, or, rather, of gambling away wives and children, by curtailing the period of slavery, and enacting that children below a certain age shall not be permitted to be sold, or pledged, as above described. But this does not by any means touch the root of the evil, which has now grown to such monstrous dimensions that it is only a powerful and resolute stroke that can cut it down. It must not only continue in existence, but even flourish luxuriantly, unless, the King, by a Royal edict, banishes it from his dominions altogether; and I, in common with other well-wishers of Siam, hope that the time is not far distant when such an edict will be passed. The sooner it is, the better.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, are thereby enabled to offer Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, AND COCOA AND MILK, are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency, and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

SEEING PEOPLE OFF.

IT may, perhaps, be an amiable weakness—still it is a weakness—to decline to be contented with wishing our friends God-speed in the privacy of our homes and to insist on accompanying them to their point of departure; in short, on "seeing them off." Nobody particular wishes to do it, and everyone especially detests being the object of the valedictory rite; still, either amiability or *mauvaise honte* prevents a peremptory stop being put to the process. There are few things that the average Briton so cordially detests as any demonstration of feeling in public, and to an intelligent observer the amount of bearish grumpiness he displays towards these determined to "see him off" is a tolerably fair test of the measure of feeling he is struggling to conceal. Of course, in speaking of feeling we are only referring to journeys that are expected to remove the beloved object from his home for a considerable period; and equally, of course, we assume that those so amiably desirous to see "the very, very last" of him are the female portion of his family. Dear Augustus has been spending a week's leave with his family in London, and the time has arrived when he must rejoin his regiment at Manchester. He does his best to select a train that will render it impossible for "mamma and the girls" to accompany him to the station. He is a good-hearted young fellow, and does not like to tell them plainly that he wishes they would stay at home; but by no ruse can he succeed in baffling them, and is obliged to accept the position of looking extremely foolish while mamma implores him to button his great coat, and Maud and Lucy insist on giving him farewell kisses. And yet, did he but know it, could they all but come to an understanding, his feminine belongings are sacrificing themselves for his sake as heroically as he is or theirs. They dislike the draughty station; the dusty platform soils their pretty dresses; and they are as glad as he is when the bell rings, and, accompanied by frenzied gesticulations of farewell appropriate to an eternal separation, the train moves slowly out of sight. Augustus, however, has one remedy in his hands which reduces his sufferings to a *minimum*, and of which, to do him justice, he seldom fails to avail himself; he can enjoy the masculine satisfaction of "running it fine," and can thus materially curtail the period of penitential endurance. It fares far worse with his sister Caroline when she sets forth to pay a week's visit to her cousins in Surrey. It is neither a long nor a formidable journey, she has performed it in perfect safety many times before, and she very properly dislikes the "fuss" of being accompanied to the station by her affectionate family, and does not hesitate to tell them so. But it is of no avail. Masterfamilies, who thinks nothing of her girls walking about Belgravia alone, and allows them to go to Prince's under the worse than no chaperonage of a fast young married friend, conceives that some deadly peril lurks within the portals of a railway station, and cannot be persuaded that Caroline and her maid can be safely trusted to take the tickets and seat themselves in a first class

erected for purely military purposes by Sultan Mahmoud II. at an earlier epoch. The medical School, placed under the direction of Dr. Bernhard, a German, and ten other able Professors, all from Vienna, was at first established at Galata-Serai, an old Government place here in Pera, but was rusticated to make room for the Lyceum, and removed to Kumvar-bane, near the Sweet Waters of Europe. The Lyceum itself subsequently passed over to Gul-hane, in the old Seraglio, whence it was hastily sent back to Galata-Serai only a few weeks ago, when it was expected that M. Bouree, as representative of the French bondholders, would revisit Pera, and might ask what had become of the institution on which he had bestowed such fostering care. In spite of all these wanderings, the Lyceum, still designated as a College or University, is now again flourishing under the guidance of the good and able Sawas Pasha, an Albanian, its Rector or director, and musters about 640 pupils, Christians and Mahomedans, the teaching creditable, the lectures well attended, and the renovated institution promising good results. The same cannot be said of the Medical School, where the German instructors have been superseded by ignorant Native teachers, and the anatomical and other museums have suffered from frequent migrations. The surgeons and physicians required even for the Naval and Military Services are still in a great measure supplied by foreign schools, and what ideas of the profession are entertained may be inferred from the fact that merely for lancing the Sultan's boil, an operation for which the meanest phlebotomist would be competent, Omer Pasha, the Court doctor, received, as I told you, a remuneration of 1,000l.T., with some jewelry, and the rank of a General of Division. The continuous and conscientious habit of study and devotion to medical science does not recommend itself to the Turkish student, and the population is in the hands of quacks and wise-women sticking to the old superstitious practices of sorcery and ignorant empiricism. Of the Military Academy at Methke, and of the Naval School at Halki—the latter under the direction of Said Pasha, a man educated at Woolwich, with several English Professors—nothing need be said, as such special institutions exercise but little influence on the general culture of the nation.

Under such backward and precarious conditions, and under so little encouragement, has knowledge to make its way in this benighted community; and one cannot help asking, where are the legislators and statesmen, the governors, the magistrates, the myriads of high and low functionaries to whom the destinies of an Empire are intrusted, to come from? In other countries, with a living language and a flourishing literature, self-education is practicable at all ages, and the diligence of the mature student can make up for loss of time in early life. But your Turk does not care to read, and has no books to read, and if he is untravelled, he has no access to foreign thought, the present Grand Vizier himself knowing not one word of any language besides his own. On the other hand, the gentlemen who may be supposed to have benefited by a foreign training or foreign travel are looked upon as "Europeanized"—*i.e.*, are supposed to have acquired European vices while retaining in full vigour those of their own country.

It is a fact which no one would dream of impugning that, where there only Turks—only Musulmans—in Turkey, to carry on even such a Government as now exists would be a sheer impossibility. The Turk does not trade; he is no merchant; he is not a banker; he cannot count or calculate; he is an absentee landlord; he is no farmer, and knows nothing about the management of his estate; he is dependent for his subsistence on Government offices; but, even as a placeman, he is a mere incumbrance, for all the available work is done by the Grdek, the Armenian, or the Jew under him, the men of those subject races who are as indispensable as they are despised and who, superior as they are in ability, are only trusted with ill-requited subordinate offices. That the ignorance of the Moslem could, if anything like religious and political equality was established, be tempered by the intelligence of the Rayah, is a matter which admits of no doubt, for the Christians, and especially the Greeks, have here excellent schools and colleges of their own, and the most promising pupils frequent foreign Universities, either at their own expense or helped by subsidies from their community. In all institutions where Christians as students fraternize with the Mussulmans, as in the Lyceum, these latter are compelled to avow themselves beaten at all points of scholastic proficiency. But these intellectual advantages of the Giaour are, in the Moslem's opinion, marred by the false and cunning instinct which turns knowledge itself into an instrument of treachery and deceit. Unless means are found to cure the ruling race of its mistrust of the subject people, or the subject people of its deep, though not loud, contempt for the ruling race, little hope either of harmony and good will between them, or of instruction, civilization, and enlightened government for their common country, can be entertained.

THE DISCOVERIES AT OLYMPIA.

(From a Correspondent of the "Times.")

ATHENS, 30TH MARCH.

It is now rather more than five months since the German expedition under the direction of Messrs. Hirschfeld and Botticher established itself at Olympia and began the exploration of that world-famous site. This enterprise, planned 20 years ago by the historian of Greece, Professor Ernst Curtius, and fostered by the support of an illustrious personage, had to encounter at the outset much vexatious opposition from a quarter whence such opposition ought not to have been expected. But let bygones be bygones. The convention between the Greek and German Governments regarding Olympia is now in full force; let us hope that no untoward accident will disturb the good understanding which at present exists between the two Governments. Much was naturally expected from an enterprise so carefully matured and so auspiciously commenced. It is not merely Greece and Germany, but all civilized communities wherever museums exist and archæology is cultivated, who are interested in the success of this noble undertaking, and every telegram and scrap of intelligence from Olympia has been eagerly devoured by a public impatient for fuller information. These expectations have not been disappointed. The discoveries at Olympia up to this date are of transcendent interest, and it is with a view of making their results better known in England that I write now before the vivid impression of a first visit to Olympia has faded from my mind.

I must ask those who read this letter to transport themselves in thought to the scene of these excavations, and to imagine that they are sitting under a blue, cloudless sky on the summit of the hill called Kronion, which stands so conspicuously on the north side of the plain of Olympia, jutting out like a bastion from the spurs of Mount Olympus. From this hill we get a panoramic view of the entire site which Pausanias has described, and which is now being explored. Looking south from this knoll, we see the Alpheios swiftly winding at the foot of a range of wooded hills, which here hem in his left bank. The wide shingly beach which forms his right bank marks the extent of his ordinary winter overflow. At this season the breadth of the river is rather less than that of the Welsh part of the Wye in summer. Turning our eyes westward we see the deep narrow channel of the Kladeos flowing south so as to form an obtuse angle with the Alpheios at its confluence. This tributary, which, though held in special reverence by the ancients, would, I am afraid, in England be called a brook, bounds the Olympian plain on the west. The area lying between the two rivers and Kronion is divided into two levels, an upper platform which extends northward to the foot of Kronion, and, no doubt, corresponds with the ancient Altis, and a lower strip of plain lying between the higher platform and the shore of the Alpheios.

In the angle between the two rivers and near the Gontheros boundary of the Altis, the rivers of the temple of Zeus Olympios crop up above the general level. Looking east from Kronion we see distinctly the outline of the Stadion flanked by a spur of the mountains; the level strip of verdure which runs at right angles to the southern end of the Stadion probably marks the position of the Hippodrome. Those main features in the panoramic view from Kronion give us all that can be considered as at present ascertained in the topography. We look in vain on the surface of the plain for any traces of the various temples, altars treasuries, and other public monuments, the mere enumeration of which fills nearly two books of Pausanias. That most famous of racecourses, where the glowing wheels of Royal and highborn victors gathered the Olympic dust, that Sacred Way along which moved the solemn processions which must have formed so picturesque and impressive a feature of the festival, both now lie buried three fathoms deep under the alluvial deposit with which, as with a pall, nature has reverently covered up the last relics of that exuberant life which once disported in this great Pan-Hellenic playground.

Two thousand years ago the spectator of an Olympic festival standing on the hill of Kronion saw a vast and motley crowd surging to and fro with frantic eagerness as they watched a race in the Hippodrome or an athletic contest, while ever and anon out of the parched and dusty throats of this multitude issued a mighty shout which, echoing back from the surrounding hills, proclaimed one more Olympian victory—one more theme to be celebrated in lyric song and in breathing zones."

When the same ancient spectator turned his eyes from these stirring scenes westward, he saw amid the temples and altars of the Altis another throng, voiceless and motionless, but in whose inanimate forms the cunning hand of the sculptor had transmuted the impassive marble and bronze into the embodiment of life and earnest "agonistic" energy. There were those statues and groups of Olympic victors which handed down from generation to generation the record of physical perfection and prowess to be emulated by future athletes; types of eternal beauty which survived long after the mortal forms which they commemorated crumbled into dusty nothing.

Where are they all now? Where is that vast altar of Zeus, the fruit of many hecatombs, which grew year by year, kneaded into a solid amalgam out of the bones and ashes of thousands of burnt offerings mingled with the water of the Alpheios, and of which the vast pyramidal mass towering above the plain bore perennial witness to the antiquity of Olympian worship. Where are all the other altars, the temples, the treasuries of Kings and States, each a little museum of time-honoured dedications, the trophies and spoils of centuries of war, the treaties engraved on marble or on bronze which marked the breathing times of peace, documents to which all Hellas could appeal, and which must have been to ancient writers the surest basis of chronology and history. Some few relics of these Pan-Hellenic archives have indeed been rescued from oblivion by the Alpheios, who, as his hardy stream, no longer curbed by the strong embankments of antiquity, corrodes the alluvial soil on his right bank, has from time to time carried away in his turbid waters helmets and other bronzes. These waifs and strays, intercepted by the eyes of fishermen in their passage to the sea, have by a strange chance found their way into museums; and it is thus that the helmet which crowned the trophy dedicated by King Hiero I. of Syracuse more than 23 centuries ago, became the property of George IV. of England, by whom it was presented to the British Museum.

If the flavour of the Alpheios, or, to speak in more prosaic language, if the caprice of chance has retrieved such precious relics, what may not be recovered by systematic and persistent search! This is the problem which the Germans have undertaken to solve; and now, still keeping our station on Kronion, let us turn our eyes westward from the blank and desert aspect of the Stadion and Hippodrome to the mighty ruins of the Temple of Zeus. Here, after our sad musing on the departed glories of Olympia, the welcome sight of human activity brings us back to the actual present; the "busy hum of men" greets our ears, and the sound of wheels, after a silence of many centuries, is once more heard on the plain of the Altis. It is no vision of charioteers in long white tunics madly urging their low bronze cars to the goal which meets our gaze, but long files of stalwart Arcadian and Zaconian peasants soberly wheeling away the rich upper soil of the Altis and laying it as an offering on the right bank of the Alpheios. That ancient river god, rising some day in the fulness of his winter strength, will sweep away the [illegible] soil, to be redeposited lower down his [illegible].

Let us descend from Kronion and take a nearer view of the diggings. The ground adjacent to the eastern front of the temple has now been explored for some distance in the direction of the river. Here lie the inscribed bases of several public monuments, the positions of which have been noted by Pausanias, and interspersed are the drums and capitals of the mighty columns of the temple lying just as they must have fallen, having been evidently thrown down by an earthquake. Intermixed with these ruins were fragments of the sculptures in the Eastern pediment, which are attributed by Pausanias to Paeonios of Mende, the contemporary and, as some think, the scholar of Pheidias. The ground south of the temple has also been explored, but not so fully. Here, also, we see the columns lying as they fell, and beyond them walls built of blocks taken from several Doric buildings. The ground lying west and north of the temple has been as yet so slightly explored that there is a fair hope of recovering some of the sculptures of the Western pediment, which, according to Pausanias, were the work of Alkamenes. The depth of alluvial soil under which these ruins are buried ranges from 12ft. to 18ft. Under this deposit, which consists partly of clay and sandy loam and partly of veins of gravel, is a compact stratum of ancient soil, full of fragments of building stones and sculptures, and below this again another stratum of sandy loam, the soil on which the foundations of the temple rest. Whether below this last stratum remains of an earlier period are to be found has not yet been ascertained. No other part of the Altis has yet been explored except by digging trenches here and there, and, as we know from Pausanias that it was everywhere crowded with edifices and public monuments, there is good hope that as the excavations advance, the harvest will be richer and richer.

In noticing the antiquities which have been discovered, I take first what is certainly the most valuable as a work of art, the statue of Victory by Paeonios, which Pausanias notes as standing on a column near the Temple of Zeus, and as inscribed with a dedication by those Messenians, who, expelled from their native Peloponese by the Lacedæmonians, settled in Naupaktos. Pausanias states that according to the tradition of the Messenians, this statue was intended to commemorate the Athenian victory at Sphakteria, in which their ancestors took a part, but that through fear of the Lacedæmonians, they did not proclaim that triumph openly in the dedication.

The inscription referred to by Pausanias was found a little to the east of the temple, engraved on a triangular block, one of several of the same form which were found lying together, and which had evidently formed the courses of a three-sided base which tapered upwards pyramidally. Within the *temenos* of a Greek tomb near Chidus may be seen the remains of two such triangular bases, of which a restoration is given in Texier's "Asie Mineure," and this form of base is frequently used in ancient art as the support of tripods and candelabras. This is no doubt the pedestal on which Pausanias saw the inscription, though his words suggest the idea of a round column rather than of a three-sided pedestal. Something may have been lost in the text here, as the words "on the column" seem to imply that he has already alluded to it. The inscription confirms the story which Pausanias heard from the Messenians, as it refers in general terms to enemies over whom the victory was obtained, but does not state who they were. Close to these triangular blocks lay a statue of Victory in white marble, which we can hardly doubt to be the figure by Paeonios mentioned by Pausanias. It is headless and armless and wants the wings, left leg from above the knee, and part of the right foot. At the back a large piece of drapery has been broken away. The right foot rests on a mass of marble, the bottom of which has been worked so as to fit into a plinth in which the statue must have been set. This plinth has not been found. The entire height of the statue, inclusive of the marble on which the feet stand and the missing head, must have been nearly eight feet. The attitude is that of a Victory just alighting after a flight, and poised on the right foot, the left leg has been advanced as if still in the air. From the forward position of the pinions on the front of the shoulders it may be inferred that the wings were raised high above the head, as in the case of other ancient works in which the downward swoop of a Victory is represented. The swiftness of the descending movement is beautifully expressed in the treatment of the drapery. A thin tunic, fastened on the right shoulder, falls as low as the right foot, leaving the left breast and left thigh naked. This tunic, girt at the waist, clings close to the body, skilfully suggesting the rich forms under its tender rippling folds, while on each side of the leg on which the body is poised the skirts, forced back by the onward movement, flow in strongly marked and contrasted curves. The mantle which hangs from the back of this figure was represented as if caught by the wind, swelling out into a great bulge from the waist to below the knees. This mass of flying drapery, sculptured free so as to leave a vacant space between it and the back, must have greatly enhanced the lightness and swiftness of the movement, while by its weight it served as a counterpoise to the forward inclination of the figure. The head seems to have been turned to the right. What may have been the action of the hands must of course be matter of conjecture, but it seems likely that the right hand would have held out a wreath. The mass of marble on which this figure stands is so much broken at the edge and is so irregular in form that it would be rash to hazard a conjecture as to what it represents. On the right of the figure a head projects from the base, which some think aquiline, though the beak and eyes are not those of an eagle, if indeed they belong to a bird at all. The base slopes forward from the foot of the Victory in irregular planes, having in front several holes, as if some metallic object had been fastened on here.

The exact inclination of the body cannot be ascertained till the two pieces into which it is broken have been reunited and the statue properly set up. In its present prostrate position the figure must necessarily appear to great disadvantage, but there can be no doubt that it is a worthy product of the age of Phidias. The motive is conceived with happy audacity and carried out with subtle delicacy of execution. The nude forms, admirably modelled, are so distributed as to enhance the effect of the drapery, maintaining throughout that balance of parts, that harmony resulting out of opposition and contrast, by which the great masters in antiquity preserved repose even in the representation of violent action, ever holding back when on the verge of extravagance. Traces of real colour appear on the inside of a fragment of drapery, and the girdle has been gilded. As soon as casts of this beautiful statue are attainable, it will be interesting to compare it with two analogous types of Victory—the marble statue from Samothrace, in the Louvre, which belongs to the school of Scopas; and the Victory, once at Megara, which now stands outside the Theseion, at Athens. This latter is very inferior, both in design and execution, to the work of Paeonios. The height of the triangular pedestal on which the statue stood is calculated at at least 13ft.; but this dimension cannot be settled till, by rebuilding the courses in their original order, it shall have been ascertained whether all the triangular blocks have been recovered.

Poised on this lofty pedestal and relieved against the massive columns of the Doric temple, in front of which it stood, this figure must have been a conspicuous and striking object, even in the Olympian Altis, when it had to compete with a host of divinities, heroes, and mortals in marble and bronze.

(To be continued).

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